













## Wilson Reaffirms U.K. Desire To Join EEC, Warns on Terms

LONDON, Feb. 22 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson today said that Britain wanted to join the Common Market but would not if conditions for entry were "too penal, too impossible or unfair."

In a British Broadcasting Corporation interview, recorded at his weekend official home this morning, he said, "We have made it clear, and I have no reason to think it is not also the view of other parties, that we shall negotiate with a real determination to get in."

"But if the terms are too penal, too impossible or unfair, then of course we should not go in. We took our decision in 1967 and we believe it is right for Britain to go in."

"We shall be negotiating against a background of one of the strongest economies in the world, whereas in 1967 there were doubts expressed in Europe whether we were strong enough to go ahead, and in 1961 and 1963 we were negotiating out of weakness," Mr. Wilson said.

## A Birth Control Crusader Jailed

BOSTON, Feb. 22 (UPI).—William R. Baird, birth control crusader and U.S. Senator, went to prison Friday to begin serving three months on a conviction of illegally disseminating birth control devices.

Mr. Baird surrendered to authorities at the Charles Street Jail, about 24 hours after he urged a legislative committee to take favorable action on bills repealing the state's birth control statutes.

Accompanied by his wife and about 50 supporters, Mr. Baird told newsmen, "You can jail my body but you'll never destroy my fight for the right of all people to birth control help."

The father of four, Mr. Baird was convicted of giving a birth control device to an unmarried 22-year-old woman. State law provides that only a physician can prescribe such devices.

Mr. Baird was released on \$10,000 bail. He is scheduled to appear in court again on March 2.

Mr. Baird's conviction is the first since 1967 when the Supreme Court ruled that states could not ban the use of birth control devices.

Mr. Baird's conviction is the first since 1967 when the Supreme Court ruled that states could not ban the use of birth control devices.

Mr. Baird's conviction is the first since 1967 when the Supreme Court ruled that states could not ban the use of birth control devices.

Mr. Baird's conviction is the first since 1967 when the Supreme Court ruled that states could not ban the use of birth control devices.

Mr. Baird's conviction is the first since 1967 when the Supreme Court ruled that states could not ban the use of birth control devices.

Mr. Baird's conviction is the first since 1967 when the Supreme Court ruled that states could not ban the use of birth control devices.

## Corsicans Hold Election (Valid)

BASTIA, Corsica, Feb. 22 (AP).—They tried again today over in Corsica, the town in the mountains where, the last time there was an election, twice as many ballots turned up as voters.

Officials had ruled void an election Feb. 1 in which 9,645 ballots were counted from a total of 4,303 registered voters.

Today, things were simplified because there was only one candidate, Barthélemy Albertini, who was running for the municipal council seat of his late father, Joseph. He got all 1,157 valid ballots.

## Rogers Ends African Tour, Pleased With Its Results

By Charles Mohr  
MONROVIA, Liberia, Feb. 22 (UPI).—Secretary of State William P. Rogers ended a 15-day tour of ten African nations today, and expressed pleasure with its results.

Mr. Rogers told newsmen he believed his talks with Nigerian leader Gen. Yakubu Gowon in Lagos last Friday had been "very useful and quite successful" in smoothing over tensions that had arisen with Nigeria over Western efforts to rush food and relief materials to starving victims of the Nigerian civil war.

He also said he had been impressed with the personal qualities of the African leaders he had met and with their pragmatism.

During his trip Mr. Rogers heard several public exhortations that the United States take more dramatic steps to push the white minority governments of southern Africa to move toward racial equality, and he did indicate an apparently deeper sense of American sympathy for the cause of black "liberation."

But in his news conference, Mr. Rogers said that America's position was already appreciated by many Africans and that in his private discussions with African leaders "I felt there was a good deal of realism and I think that private comments are often different than public rhetoric."

It was the first tour of Africa by an American secretary of state, although Mr. Rogers had made a similar trip in 1960 when attorney general in the Eisenhower administration.

He left Monrovia this afternoon after an overnight stay in this West African republic founded 122 years ago by freed American slaves. He flew to the Dutch colony of Aruba in the Caribbean for an overnight rest stop, and will return to Washington tomorrow evening.

A Glittering Affair  
Last night Mr. Rogers was a guest of honor at a state dinner, given by 74-year-old Liberian President William V.S. Tubman—a glittering affair held in the equally glittering eight-story executive mansion.

Mr. Rogers, accompanied by his wife and African specialists from the Department of State, had earlier visited Morocco, Tunisia, Ethiopia, Kenya, Zambia, the Congo (Kinshasa), Cameroon, Nigeria, and Ghana.

One major theme which Rogers expounded at almost every stop was a declaration that the United States was committed to the United Nations.

Mr. Rogers said that the United States was committed to the United Nations.

Mr. Rogers said that the United States was committed to the United Nations.

Mr. Rogers said that the United States was committed to the United Nations.

Mr. Rogers said that the United States was committed to the United Nations.

Mr. Rogers said that the United States was committed to the United Nations.

## Rome Parties Will Exclude Red Support

ROME, Feb. 22 (AP).—Italy's center-left parties made some progress in negotiations for a majority government yesterday by agreeing to reject Communist help in passing government bills in parliament.

They left unresolved the more difficult question of whether the Socialists should be permitted to join the Communists in forming local governments.

Also left pending after the fourth consecutive day of four-party talks were the explosive issues of divorce and a proposed amnesty for workers and students charged with disrupting public order.

Francesco de Martino, leader of the Italian Socialist party, said after yesterday's negotiations: "We have made a little progress. But things must be seen as a whole and one can't isolate single points."

Talks to Resume  
Premier-designate Mariano Rumor, whose resignation on Feb. 7 touched off a government crisis, scheduled another negotiating session tomorrow. Political experts believe it would take at least one more week of negotiations for the parties to reach agreement.

Yesterday's agreement to exclude Communist aid reflected the policy of past coalitions.

The coalition parties agreed that there is nothing wrong with the Communists voting for government bills so long as their votes add to and do not make up for the votes of the four majority parties—the Christian Democrats, Socialists, Unitary Socialists and Republicans.

Thus, if one of the coalition parties decided not to vote for a bill, the cabinet would withdraw it or, more likely, resign although the bill could be passed with Communist votes.

The Communists have 169 votes in the 550-seat Chamber of Deputies. The four-party coalition would have 365 votes.

## S. Africa Stops Publication of Marais Interview

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 22 (UPI).—South African police, in an unprecedented nationwide move, have forbidden South African news media from carrying a report of an interview with Verwoerd party leader Japie Marais.

The Sunday Times in Johannesburg, the Sunday Tribune in Durban, and the South African Press Association were warned yesterday not to publish a "certain interview" with Mr. Marais.

Mr. Marais leads the extremist right-wing party, a reconstituted section of the National party. The Johannesburg Sunday Times reported that police had threatened to stop distribution of the newspaper if the interview was published.

Police said the interview violated the Official Secrets Act.

Mr. Marais, who earlier had stirred a hornets' nest in parliament by making disclosures of alleged widespread government monitoring of telephones, reacted angrily to the police move. He said the security of the state would in no way be affected by the interview.

## Brazilian 'Death Squads' of Police Said to Murder Known Criminals

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 22 (Reuters).—A "Death Squad" including policemen, detectives and prison wardens had 11 people with clubs, made them dig their own graves and then shot them, a special police investigator reported yesterday.

The investigator, Fernando Schwab, has spent seven months investigating the activities of the squad in Brazil's Espírito Santo State. He told reporters the squad's deeds were comparable with Nazi war crimes.

"Death Squads" consisting of policemen, are believed to have meted out summary justice to scores, if not hundreds, of known criminals in Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo and other Brazilian cities in the past few years.

In the two main cities spokesmen calling themselves "Red Rose" and "White Lily" would telephone newspapers telling them where to find the corpses of their latest victims, some with skull-and-crossbone signs attached saying they were squad victims.

## Cardinal Doi Dies; First Japanese To Get Red Hat

TOKYO, Feb. 22 (AP).—Peter Tsaoen Cardinal Doi, 77, Japan's first cardinal, died yesterday of pneumonia.

Cardinal Doi received the red hat from the late Pope John XXIII in 1960.

The cardinal was from Sendai in northern Japan and studied in Rome. He became archbishop of Tokyo in 1958.

James H. McGraw Jr.  
NEW YORK, Feb. 22 (AP).—James H. McGraw Jr., 78, former president and chairman of the publishing firm of McGraw-Hill, Inc., died Friday. His father, James McGraw, founded the company.

Leon Frechtel  
NEW YORK, Feb. 22 (UPI).—Leon Frechtel, 57, a former U.S. prosecutor at the Nuremberg war crimes trials, died Thursday of a heart attack.

## U.S. Prosecutor In N.J. Reveals He Got Threats

NEWARK, N.J., Feb. 22 (UPI).—U.S. Attorney Frederick B. Lacey has disclosed that he and his family have been threatened with violence during his investigation of organized crime in New Jersey.

As a result of these threats, Mr. Lacey said, federal marshals have been living with his family in their suburban Glen Ridge home "for several weeks."

Although there had been reports for at least two weeks that one of Mr. Lacey's sons had been threatened, the federal attorney has maintained silence on the matter.

In a statement read to newsmen Friday during a press conference in the federal building here, Mr. Lacey did not name the source of the threats, other than to say "there are those who have a vested interest in blocking our efforts to rid this state of its organized crime."

## California U. Vetoes Honor to Mayor Lindsay

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22 (UPI).—Mayor John V. Lindsay of New York has been turned down for an honorary degree by the board of regents of the University of California.

The action took place Friday during an executive session of the board after Chancellor Roger W. Heyman of the Berkeley campus recommended the degree in behalf of the faculty. Mr. Lindsay had been invited to speak at all-university Charter Day exercises April 2, marking the 100th anniversary of the university's founding.

Sixteen votes were required to give the mayor the honorary degree. The vote was 11 to 11.

At least two regents, Gov. Ronald Reagan and Lieut. Gov. Ed Reinecke, made brief comments just before the vote was taken, according to colleagues, who were guarded in their comments.

"The governor said one source, 'asked, "Why do we have to be put in this position?"'

Anti-U.S. Protests Continue in Manila  
MANILA, Feb. 22 (Reuters).—About 50 students, carrying posters denouncing American imperialism, staged a demonstration outside the U.S. Embassy here for the second successive day today.

After about an hour, as darkness fell, police dispersed the demonstrators without any incidents reported. The police were complying with orders from the mayor not to allow demonstrations and rallies after dark following last Wednesday's attack on the embassy with fire bombs and stones by about 1,000 demonstrators.

Earthquake in Crete  
HERACLION, Crete, Feb. 22 (Reuters).—Many houses in Heracolon and surrounding villages were reported damaged today when two strong earth tremors shook this area of the Mediterranean coast. There were no reports of casualties.

## PARIS AMUSEMENTS

THEATRE DES CHAMPS-ELYSEES—Tuesday, February 24  
Jean-François VIVALDI  
PAILLARD  
First complete recital  
Six Concertos for flute op. 10  
Reservations non: Théâtre-Durand (4, Pl. de la Madeleine)

## Russia Frees Last 2 West Protesters

MOSCOW, Feb. 22 (UPI).—The Soviet Union, apparently relenting under diplomatic pressure, yesterday released the last two of four young activists who had recently received one-year labor camp sentences for protesting publicly in support of detained Soviet political dissidents.

All four youths had been convicted of "malicious hooliganism" for demonstrations in two department stores and a theater. As far as could be learned the demonstrators, three altogether, had not been coordinated by the protesters—two Russians, a Belgian, and a Norwegian.

But their release after being sentenced raised speculation in the minds of many Western diplomats whether the unexpected Soviet leniency would encourage other Western youth activists to come to Moscow to demonstrate this summer, during official celebration of the 100th anniversary of Lenin's birth.

The diplomats also said that the releases were apparently the result of a sudden shift of opinion by Soviet authorities. Foreign Ministry officials explained to Italian, Belgian and Norwegian diplomats that the releases were in the interest of "humanity and goodwill."

Released yesterday were Gunnar Gjenseth, 33, a Norwegian student, who was put aboard a train for Helsinki, and Viktor Ivan Gerasimov, 22, a Belgian, who was put on a plane to Copenhagen. A week ago the two Italians, Teresa Maruzzi and Valentino Tacchi, both in their early 20s, were flown to Rome.

Many diplomats in Moscow feel that Soviet authorities had actually decided to enforce the court penalties, but backed down for political reasons. The strongest diplomatic pressure was understood to have come from the Italians.

Pressure From Party  
Italy's Fiat Company is building a huge automobile plant for the Russians at Togliatti and the Italian Communist party, the largest in the West, was said to have demanded the release of the protesters despite their affiliation with an apparently neo-fascist group named "Europa Civica."

Although the economic and political pressure from the Belgians and Norwegians was considerably weaker than that of the Italians, diplomats pointed out, the Soviet Union is courting both countries for support for a European security conference the Communist bloc wants convened this year.

The diplomats feel the releases were hastily decided on for several reasons. After the arrests usually reliable Soviet sources spread the word that the demonstrators would be given severe sentences.

## Guinea Rebel Chief Charges U.S.-Made Jets Aid Portugal

NEW YORK, Feb. 22 (UPI).—The head of the liberation movement in Portuguese Guinea has charged that Portuguese forces have begun using U.S.-made planes in napalm bombing and strafing attacks against guerrilla forces.

Amílcar Cabral said he has observed jets and propeller-driven planes make bombing and strafing runs on villages in rebel-controlled areas.

He also said that his revolutionary organization, the African party for the Independence of Guinea and the Cape Verde Islands, which has been fighting the Portuguese for 10 years, controls nearly two-thirds of Portuguese Guinea.

Mr. Cabral, 45, a slightly-built, wiry man with a small salt-and-pepper beard, came to the United States on Thursday to lecture at Syracuse University.

Mr. Cabral said he recently witnessed an attack by U.S.-made jets on the village of Yador in northern Guinea in which a single jet dropped several napalm bombs and strafed a school, killing eight children. The Portuguese used 25 to 30 U.S. planes in the attack.

A state department spokesman said that under a 1967 embargo Portugal is prohibited from using U.S.-supplied weapons in her African territories. He said the United States has found no evidence that the rule is being violated.

According to the spokesman, Portugal may have obtained the U.S.-made planes from a variety of sources other than the United States. He added that recent deliveries of military equipment to Portugal have been mainly in the anti-infantry warfare category.

Mr. Cabral added that light field weapons of U.S. manufacture were used in the attack.

Protest Colonial Policy  
LIEBOWITZ, Feb. 22 (AP).—Anti-hot police armed with machine guns clashed here last night with left-wing students staging a demonstration against Portugal's colonial policy in the African provinces.

Belmeded gardennes, assisted by army and navy police guards and about 500 students and youths who had assembled in the central Rossin Square. No arrests or injuries were reported.

The group sang the national anthem as they toured the square, chanting "Out with the war!" and "Leave Angola, Mozambique and (Portuguese) Guinea!"

## Warnings Are Issued in Alps As Thaw Starts Avalanches

GRENOBLE, France, Feb. 22 (Reuters).—Major-avalanche warnings went out to all ski resorts in the French Alps yesterday as two small avalanches blocked the road to Val d'Isère, some of France's worst Alpine disaster areas this month.

A special bulletin from the avalanche early-warning centers was told that mild weather and rain in the region threatened to trigger big slides.

In Switzerland, federal authorities also warned of possible avalanches as Friday's rain gave way to new snowfalls.

The risk of avalanches was increasing in the area of Valais and Grisons, in southern Switzerland. Several families were evacuated from their homes in the village of Trun after heavy snow yesterday in Grisons Canton.

Snow closed eight roads in the canton, and many villages and ski resorts were temporarily cut off. Rail traffic was subject to long delays.

Two Skiers Killed  
Two West German skiers were killed yesterday by an avalanche in the mountains near the Swiss-Italian border here.

Police at Livigno, Italy, said the men apparently left the official skiing slope on the Ble Saccia mountain when it began snowing and moved into a particularly hazardous area. Their bodies were recovered.

Avalanche Buries Car  
COORMAYEUR, Italy.—Yesterday, an avalanche swept down Mont Blanc and buried a car with four persons inside on the road leading to the tunnel under the mountain. The driver escaped with bruises. His wife and two young children were unhurt.

Builder Sues Val d'Isère  
VAL D'ISÈRE, France, Feb. 22 (UPI).—A builder who was virtually wiped out by the recent avalanche here said yesterday that he would sue the town of Val d'Isère for not having prevented it.

The suit may clarify an issue so far evaded in the Alps: Who is responsible for the safety of residents and their property?

The consensus here is that no body will be held liable for any important damages in the avalanche that killed 39 persons two weeks ago. The slide had not been seriously hit in 53 years.

This was hardly the case for the slope where Mrs. Nicole Crivelli chose to invest her savings. As her lawyer, Etienne Jaudet, said yesterday, "her susceptibility to avalanches was a matter of local notoriety."

The lawyer said the town never-

## 5 Are Lost In Collision Of 2 Ships

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 22 (AP).—The 497-ton Norwegian coast vessel Ansl sank with the loss of five men early today after collision with the 10,180-ton Liberian bulk carrier Aragon off the Netherlands coast.

Radio messages said only the captain of the Norwegian vessel was rescued. Later a search for the other five crew members was abandoned. The vessel reported sank a few minutes after the collision.

A lifeboat rescued all ten members from the 500-ton Norda freighter began taking water, gales and heavy seas 40 miles from the coast of Norway.

A lifeboat from the Ansl took off the crew after unsuccessful attempts by other ships.

Ten men aboard the 100-ton Irish freighter Oronum were rescued, but the mate died in a lifeboat rescue operation near Ireland. Joe Lennon, 58, ship from the listing freighter and in the sea.

Three men were given up lost off the south coast of Britain yesterday when their small boat sank off the Lizard. A helicopter and rescue boat went to sea for 24 hours, but nothing but wreckage of the boat was seen. The crew was taken by a French vessel and brought to Marseille.

Mercedes Ship Sinks  
MARSEILLE, France, Feb. 22 (Reuters).—The Moroccan freighter Chaouen sank off the coast today after running onto rocks at night. The crew was taken by a French vessel and brought to Marseille.

## Caetano Takes Tougher Stance In New Party

LISBON, Feb. 22 (AP).—Portugal's Premier Marcello Caetano the liberal-minded politician in charge of the new party, took a tougher stand against attempts at liberal innovation.

"We cannot allow a weakening of authority," the 63-year-old prime minister told 600 cheering delegates who Saturday elected him leader of Portugal's only legal recognized political movement, the National Popular Action.

The new party is tailored to fit the reformist trend known by Portugal's 10 million people. It promised to place itself at the service of the nation to defend its integrity of its territory and promote the dignity of its future.

The National Union from which it sprang was founded in 1931. Mr. Salazar, the 20-year-old statesman suffered a brain stroke in September, 1968, which led him to leave the political scene. He has been named honorary president of the new party, whose power rested, however, in the hands of Mr. Caetano.

Gromyko to Visit East Berlin Soon  
BERLIN, Feb. 22 (AP).—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko is expected to visit East Berlin within the next five days at the invitation of the East German government, the official East German news agency ADN reports yesterday.

The purpose and length of a visit was not revealed, but observers expect the visit to deal with the proposed meeting next month between East German Premier Willi Brandt and West German Chancellor Willy Brandt.

The pigs, on their way from West Germany to a slaughterhouse in West Berlin, were forced to wait for their feet when their trunk overturned on the East German autobahn, only 300 yards from the checkpoint.

Four pigs were killed in the accident and the surviving 113, accompanied by the truck driver and an East German border guard, were herded along the autobahn into West Berlin where they were picked up by another truck and taken to the slaughterhouse.

Useful Addresses

Useful Addresses appears twice a week in the Herald Tribune

Useful Addresses

Useful Addresses



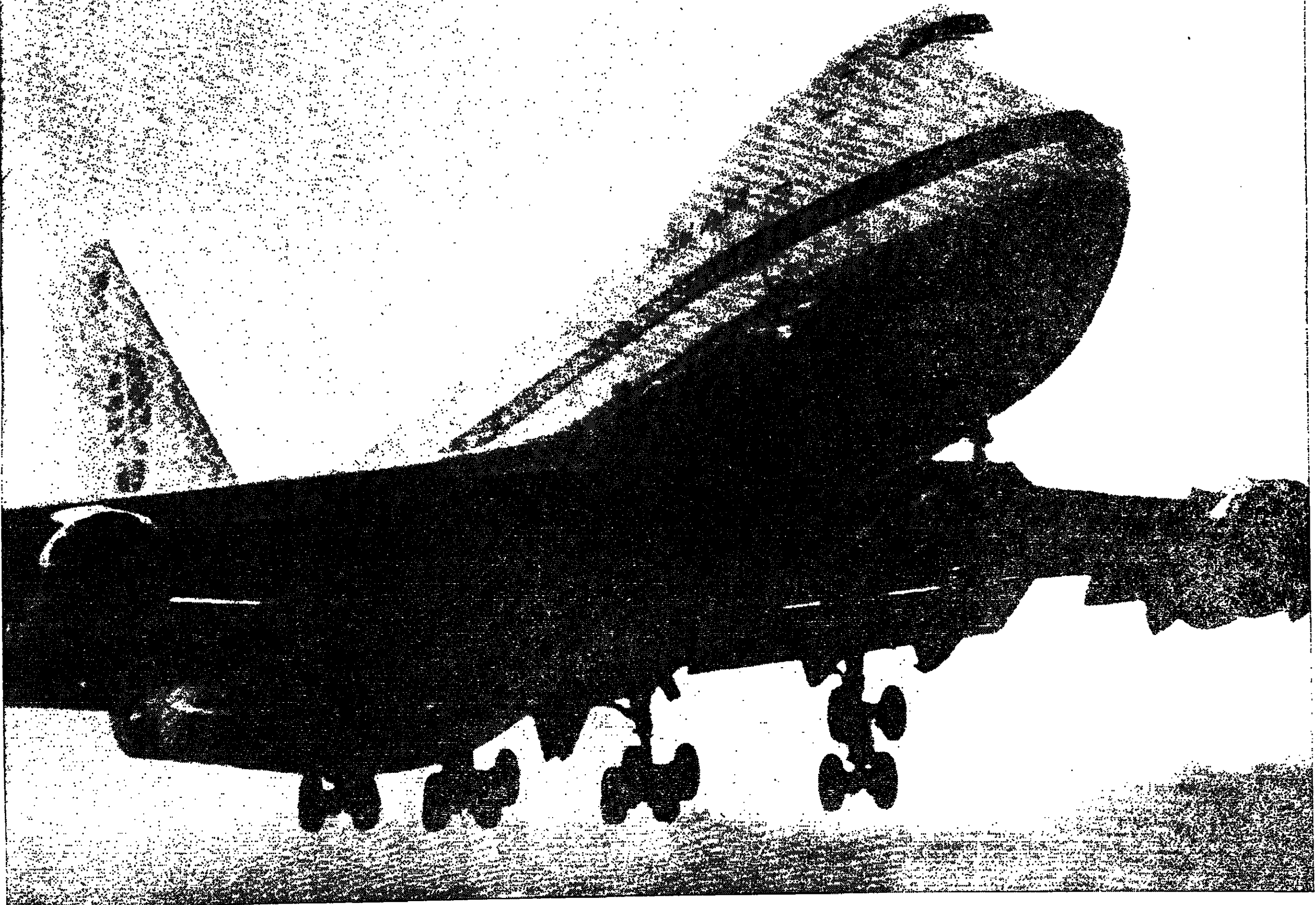
مكنا امه لاصول

# The big day in Paris is March 2.

That's the day we take off for New York to start the world's first 747 passenger service from Paris. And from that day on, you've got the perfect reason for flying Pan Am to the U.S.A. On the plane that has more sitting room and walking room than any other plane ever dreamed of. We're also now flying 747s to New York from London. And soon from Rome and Frankfurt. The 747 won't cost you a penny more than ordinary planes. In fact, subject to government approval, we'll have new low fares to go with our first 747 flight. So call your Pan Am Travel Agent or Pan Am. We'll arrange your connections from wherever you are to catch our 747s. Whenever you say.

**Pan Am's 747**

The plane with all the room in the world.



# The Chicago Trial

## Justice or an Indictment Of the Judicial System?

By Anthony Lukas

CHICAGO, (NYT).—It isn't whether you win or lose: It's how you play the game. That's how the Chicago trial, the courtroom drama that has been going on since the last time Friday.

They were fitting words with which to end the four-and-a-half-month-long Chicago conspiracy trial. For, as Abbie Hoffman and four other defendants were convicted of crossing state lines with intent to incite a riot, interest began to shift from who won and who lost to how the game was played.

In months to come, as lawyers and appeals court judges comb through the transcript, this question will be asked over and over: "Did the rules of the American judicial game produce anything fairly approaching justice in this extraordinary trial?"

The government's answer is clear. Thomas A. Ryan, the U.S. attorney who prosecuted the case, told a news conference hours after the jury reached its decision: "The verdict proved the jury system works—the very system the defendants were trying so hard to tear down."

True, the jury seems to have shown more critical judgment than expected. It rejected entirely the government's charge that the seven defendants conspired to bring about a riot during the 1968 Democratic Convention. It completely acquitted the two defendants—John Froines and Lee Weiner—against whom the government presented the last evidence. Finally, it convicted the five most implicated defendants on relatively specific charges. To some, this may have the appearance of justice.

But how were these fine judicial lines drawn? Several jurors interviewed this week by Chicago newsmen said they had reached their verdict through "a compromise." Eight jurors wanted to acquit everybody of everything. So, as the jury's deliberations dragged through

their fourth day, the jurors (who have been sequestered in a downtown hotel for more than four months) began talking of a compromise which would get them home to their families. Thus, the verdict which "proved the jury system works."

### Political Struggle

To some, this may look less like justice than a political compromise in the great American tradition. If so, it is curiously appropriate: a political end to a political trial. For what went on here for four and a half months was less a trial than a political struggle between defendants committed to "a second American revolution" and a government determined to prevent one.

Many lawyers insist that was the problem from the start. As they see it, a courtroom is not the place to wage political warfare. This essential fault may have been compounded by the participants' behavior—whether Judge Julius J. Hoffman's pro-government bias or the defendants' disruptive tactics—but once the government determined to prosecute the leaders of the 1968 demonstrations, and once the defendants decided to meet the challenge head-on, a political battle was joined that simply could not work under the traditional rules of the American judicial game.

### The Errors

Thus, many lawyers who have followed the case believe it is riddled with errors which could give the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals grounds to reverse the verdict. Among these, they list:

● The law itself, which many lawyers regard as unconstitutional. The "anti-riot" provisions of the 1968 civil rights act make it a crime to cross state lines with intent to incite a riot. Critics of the law contend that it is excessively vague and that,



JUDGE HOFFMAN AND THE CHICAGO SEVEN—Foreground Judge Hoffman (left) and Abbie Hoffman. Behind them are (left to right) Thomas Hayden, David Dellinger and Jerry Rubin. In rear are (left to right) John Froines, Lee Weiner and Renni Davis.

by focusing on the defendants' "state of mind," it violates constitutional guarantees of free speech and dissent.

● The nature of the jury. Judge Hoffman rushed through jury selection in half a day, refusing to question the potential jurors on most of the points the defense wanted explored. The most serious omission may have been his failure to question them about previous exposure through press and television.

● Judge Hoffman's refusal to postpone the trial for a few weeks until Charles Garry, a

West Coast attorney, recovered from a gall bladder operation. Mr. Garry had been scheduled to represent the eighth defendant—Bobby G. Seal. Judge Hoffman not only refused to wait for him, but refused to let Seal defend himself.

● The judge's refusal to grant a mistrial for the other seven defendants when he ordered one for Seal on Nov. 8. Many lawyers argue that the right of Seal strapped in his chair must have persuaded the jurors that he was a dangerous man.

● The judge's exclusion of several key pieces of defense

evidence—particularly a 31-page memorandum in which two defendants explained their plans for Chicago months before the convention.

● The judge's refusal to let Ramsey Clark, the former U.S. Attorney General, appear before the jury as a defense witness.

● Judge Hoffman's revocation of David Dellinger's bail after he shouted a barnyard epithet in court. Lawyers contend that bail may be revoked only to insure a defendant's presence in court, not as punishment.

# 'Order in the Court:' The Problem of How to Achieve It

By Lesley Oelsner

NEW YORK, (NYT).—Julius J. Hoffman was not the only judge to hand out contempt citations last week. Justice John M. Murtagh has already handed down two contempt sentences, and his trial of New York's Black Panthers in the State Supreme Court, hasn't even begun.

Justice Murtagh has shown somewhat more restraint than Judge Hoffman. His icy, flat voice, heard over and over in the pretrial hearings of the bomb conspiracy case telling court spectators to be quiet, rarely changes pitch. His two contempt citations, one Thursday against a 20-year-old boy, and one two weeks ago against a housewife, were preceded by strict warnings. Still, lawyers here are speculating on the limits of Judge Murtagh's patience.

Thursday's contempt citation hinted that these limits are being quickly reached: The boy sent to jail was one of about 20 spectators who had risen to call out, "Power to the people," in response to a defendant's cry of the same slogan and, as the judge told the court, "selection of him was to a degree arbitrary." Nor did Judge Murtagh allow the boy time to get a lawyer before sentencing him—though in the first week of the trial he had waited a day before sentencing the housewife for her contempt.

### Restraints Mailed

Just as worrisome to many observers are some of the proposals advanced in the past few weeks by reputable judges and lawyers and laymen in an effort to find a way to stop courtroom disruptions. Among those being seriously considered are soundproof plastic bubbles over defendants, keeping defendants in their cells with television sets and trial records to let them know what's going on in court, and five years in jail for a man who shouts out in court.

Certainly no one would deny that the roles of Judge Hoffman and of Judge Murtagh—and, potentially, of other judges as more and more radicals are brought to trial—is difficult. It cannot be pleasant, after all, to sit at the judge's bench, the focus of several hundred pairs of eyes, and be called a fascist pig. Nor would anyone deny that epithets and fistfights in court can eventually erode the process of justice.

But do these problems warrant putting a defendant under a soundproof enclosure or changing court procedures and rights that are based on cen-

turies of tradition? One's answer depends in part on one's view of the procedures already available to a judge faced with a rowdy courtroom: the contempt power; the authority to remove disruptive defendants; the ability to declare a recess and clear the court.

Two factors are involved with regard to such proposals: one has to do with their effectiveness and the other with their constitutionality.

### Limits of Power

Regarding effectiveness, each of the available remedies has disadvantages. The limits of the contempt power are vague, as the events in Chicago have shown. The gagging and shackling technique, also seen in Chicago, may incite spectators into more disruptions in trials with political overtones, such as the Panther case.

The third remedy, declaring a recess and clearing the court, is effective and nonviolent. But how often can a judge declare a recess? And he cannot bar spectators from the court during the proceedings, because the Sixth Amendment guarantees a "public trial."

Last week in the Panther case very little was accomplished because of frequent recesses. By Friday, three weeks after the proceedings began, only one of 15 pretrial motions had been heard, and the process of selecting a jury had not even begun.

There are those who think these remedies are more than enough. "The biggest item is the self-control of the judge," said U.S. Court of Appeals Judge Harold R. Medina, whose handling in 1969 of the first major Communist trial is the

classic case of treating disruptive court tactics.

"With these disruptive people, the more you kick them around, or the more you clear the court, the more unruly they become." So Judge Medina says he would use the contempt power, but "very sparingly, only when it can't be avoided." For the most part, he would just "roll along," ignoring the antics of the defendants until they tired of them.

As for the constitutional questions, the Sixth Amendment says the defendant has the right "to be confronted with witnesses against him." This is generally considered to mean that he has the right to be present in the courtroom. Defense lawyer Louis Nizer's suggestion that the defendant be kept in his cell, with a television set on which to view the trial and a set of minutes of

the proceedings, appears inconsistent with this Sixth Amendment right. So does another solution suggested by a wide variety of lawyers—putting the defendant in a room near the courtroom equipped with a public address system and a telephone to the defense counsel's table.

The Eighth Amendment's ban against "excessive fines" and "cruel and unusual punishment" raises questions about another suggestion: to make it a felony, punishable by five years in prison and an extremely high fine, to disrupt a trial.

In short, the value of courtroom decorum must be weighed against the problem of queasy constitutionality in some of the proposals for insuring that decorum. Then the question remains: how important is the old rule, "Quiet in the court?"

# Desegregation

## Anti-Busing Bills Reflect Changing Mood

By John Heibers

WASHINGTON, (NYT).—"I do not know what the politics of human rights is today," said Sen. Walter F. Mondale, D., Minn., in appealing for continuation of the national school desegregation effort. "I sense that it's less popular than it's been for a number of years. But unless we sustain it, the cause of our country will be lost."

One sensitive to the cause of human rights could not have lived in Washington during the last few days without sensing that something very deep and fundamental was taking place in the long struggle to make the American creed work for black people. There was this rush of events this week:

● On Tuesday, Leon E. Panetta, the young lawyer who headed the civil rights office in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, resigned under pressure after he had voiced objections that the White House was undermining policy the department was trying to pursue in achieving integrated education.

● On Wednesday, the Senate approved by a vote of 86 to 36 an amendment to an education bill sponsored by Sen. John C. Stennis, D., Miss., to make the fund cut-off provisions of the 1964 Civil Rights Act apply to schools that are segregated as a result of residential racial patterns as well as discrimina-

tion, a measure Sen. Stennis believes would ease integration pressures in the South.

● On Thursday, the House adopted two amendments to an appropriations bill that Southwesterners have been trying for years to get into the law: one, by Rep. Jamie L. Whitten, D., Miss., forbidding the cut-off of funds to school districts that refuse to bus students to achieve integration; and the other, by Rep. Charles R. Jones, R., N.C., to permit the use of freedom-of-choice plans, which allow students to choose their schools but which HEW says usually perpetuate the dual system. The Senate, after rejecting similar amendments, added a limited anti-busing provision to the education bill, the meaning of which was not clear.

### May Not Become Law

There was no assurance that any of the amendments adopted would clear the remaining congressional obstacles and become law. And no one was sure what their practical effect would be if they did. But what was made very clear was that there is throughout the country a great public impatience with the school desegregation effort and there is a special antipathy to busing students out of their immediate neighborhoods to achieve integration, even though there was no outcry in the past about long bus rides that would take students to a better school. The implications were much

deeper than schools and busing. School desegregation had been at the forefront of the civil rights movement throughout the 1950s and 1960s. The action this week from both the White House and Congress made it clear that the national government was turning back in this effort. Some saw in it a parallel to the 1970s, when the Union abandoned its reconstruction effort and left the Southern states free to impose laws and policies that segregated and disenfranchised blacks.

Perhaps what was occurring in Washington in 1970 was a belated manifestation of what militant blacks in the North had seen several years ago when they decided the integration effort was a failure and set about strengthening the black community from within. Certainly they were unsurprised and a little bored with the words and actions this week.

### Impact on South

But almost everyone agreed that the events would have a special impact in the South, where a number of communities were undergoing substantial integration as the final stage of abolishing dual systems. One indication of the seriousness of the turnabout in policy was the fact that the conservatives who had long favored a more lenient civil rights policy were being joined by a substantial bloc of non-Southern liberals. On the most reading list



Sen. Walter F. Mondale

at the White House is an article from the Feb. 7 issue of the New Republic by Alexander M. Hicks, professor of law and legal history at Yale, who argues that there is so much opposition to school integration that it cannot be obtained any time soon and to insist on it would fuel the politics of George C. Wallace.

All of the amendments voted this week must receive the approval of the other body and a conference committee as well as the signature of the President before becoming law. The Whitten amendment would, among other things, prohibit HEW from using busing to break up the dual school system, even though busing has been used for years to maintain it. The Jones amendment would require that the students a choice of which school within a district they attend. Both amendments would greatly hamper HEW's efforts to bring about compliance with the law.

## INSIGHTS/SIDELIGHTS

**A** *AMERICAN Society is death-oriented... All our ideas are death-oriented... 'There is no solution to my mind because we are so deep in the groove that we cannot make a turn. The only way we can survive is make a new beginning...'*

Dr. Albert Szent-Gyorgyi.



# The Dinosaur Disappeared And Mankind May, Too

By Robert Reinhold

WOODS HOLE, Mass., (NYT).—"Any race that does not adapt will have to disappear," says Dr. Albert Szent-Gyorgyi, a biologist. "The dinosaurs disappeared, and man may have to disappear too."

This is the way the human predicament is seen by the aging but still vigorous Nobel laureate, liberal and humanitarian, who despairs of mankind's adapting to its new condition in time to survive many more decades.

At 76, Dr. Szent-Gyorgyi watches in quiet desperation and disgust, believing America's "death-oriented" society and the "terrible strain of idiots who govern the world" are moving inexorably and insanely toward ultimate calamity and the destruction of all he cherishes—children, the ocean, wildlife, Bach.

Standing on the porch of his rambling seaside house on Cape Cod, he thrusts his hands deep into his pockets and gazed through sad gray eyes as a lone seagull swooped down over the bayberry bushes and skimmed the choppy waters.

### Another Age

His mind wandered back to the day in 1937 in Stockholm when he was awarded a Nobel prize for the discovery of Vitamin C. "I was celebrated there as a great hero of mankind," he said. "That was a life-oriented society."

"Man is a very strange animal," he mused, running his hand over his tanned face and silver-white hair. "In much of the world half the children go to bed hungry and we spend a trillion on rubbish—steel, iron, tanks. We are all criminals. There is an old Hungarian poem: 'If you are among brigands and you are silent, you are a brigand yourself.'"

All of these ideas and more are included in a book Dr. Szent-Gyorgyi has just completed, "The Crazy Age," to be published by Philosophical Library, Inc., of New York.

"It is a revolutionary book," he said, "because it's only 40 pages—it can be read in two hours. The trouble with books is that they cannot be read. Who has time to read 300 pages? There is nothing you cannot say in two hours if it is essential."

It is written for the young. "I've given up writing for the old—you cannot convince them. You must give them time to die, that's all you can do."

### Rejection Shared

What would he do if he were 20 today? "I would share with my classmates rejection of the whole world as it is—all of it. Is there any point in studying and work? Fornication—at least that is something good. What else is there to do? Fornicate and take drugs against this terrible strain of idiots who govern the world."

What does he feel, as a biologist, man must do to adapt and survive?

To answer, he said, one must understand the present. "The great change in human life came at the turn of the century when four discoveries were made which indicated that behind the world we see is hiding another world which we did not see—of which man had no idea at all. These were the discovery of the electron, X-rays, quantum and radioactivity, followed shortly by relativity."

"Now this new world is dominated by cosmic forces and man holds command over cosmic forces. The force of our arm was exchanged for forces of the atom, which can move mountains or dig harbors in seconds."

### Man in Command

And with such power at his fingertips, the scientist continued, man can do anything he wants. "You have only to wish it and you can have a world without hunger, disease, cancer and toll—anything you can wish, wish anything and it can be done. Or else we can exterminate ourselves... at present we are on the road to extermination."

great part of it is taken up by war, by killing, by murder, atomic bombs, M.I.V.'s, gases, bacterial agents, napalm, defoliants, asphyxiating agents and we have war. All our ideas are death-oriented.

"There is no solution to my mind because we are so deep in the groove that we cannot make a turn," he continued. "The only way we can survive is to make a new beginning. There is one factor that makes a new beginning very difficult—that the human brain freezes up for new ideas at a certain age, around 40. And our whole government is over this age."

### Youth Is Hope

"The only people who can make the turn is youth—our

present youth. And if we're long enough, if our human life is not exterminated, they will make the turn. I wish the world would feel more power because they have to come to power whatever they do; to cause the old will die and the young will grow up and they up with their present ideas. Dr. Szent-Gyorgyi said.

"So I wish that instead of pressing themselves with official symbols the whole rest of the world would come together and hammer out a constitution of the future which they can then implement not to freeze up before. I have thought up what a world should be like. So it is my only hope—youth—I do not expect anything but the present leading class."

# Nixon

## A Review of World Policy But Few Hard Judgments

By Robert B. Semple Jr.

WASHINGTON, (NYT).—A recent secretary of defense. So the story goes, once asked the State Department to provide him with the government's foreign policy in the Middle East. After four months of silence he grew mildly impatient, drew up his own policy statement, submitted it to the State Department, and—after another, shorter wait—got back a grudging approval.

In this tale lies at least part, and by no means the smallest part, of the significance of President Nixon's 43,000-word "state-of-the-world" submitted message last week after much preliminary fanfare. The document, an unprecedented undertaking, was intended to pull together for the American people and foreign governments a coherent picture of the thinking behind the isolated policy decisions of the last 12 months and to define America's purposes to the world.

But not the least of its aims was to give the chief of policymakers here, and the undisciplined bureaucracies beneath them, a basic guide to their approach to issues.

How useful a guide it is remains an open question. Diplomacy is an intuitive, ambiguous art, and this report merely confirms the fact. There are few policy judgments in it, and the hurried bureaucratic seeking guidance in specific crises would do well to look elsewhere. But for all that, the report is interesting, not only for its sheer novelty, but also because it tells us much about what Mr. Nixon thinks the United States can and cannot do with its power, given the realities of the age.

What does he feel, as a biologist, man must do to adapt and survive?

To answer, he said, one must understand the present. "The great change in human life came at the turn of the century when four discoveries were made which indicated that behind the world we see is hiding another world which we did not see—of which man had no idea at all. These were the discovery of the electron, X-rays, quantum and radioactivity, followed shortly by relativity."

"Now this new world is dominated by cosmic forces and man holds command over cosmic forces. The force of our arm was exchanged for forces of the atom, which can move mountains or dig harbors in seconds."

All of the amendments voted this week must receive the approval of the other body and a conference committee as well as the signature of the President before becoming law. The Whitten amendment would, among other things, prohibit HEW from using busing to break up the dual school system, even though busing has been used for years to maintain it. The Jones amendment would require that the students a choice of which school within a district they attend. Both amendments would greatly hamper HEW's efforts to bring about compliance with the law.

And with such power at his fingertips, the scientist continued, man can do anything he wants. "You have only to wish it and you can have a world without hunger, disease, cancer and toll—anything you can wish, wish anything and it can be done. Or else we can exterminate ourselves... at present we are on the road to extermination."

"American society is death-oriented. If you watch and if you read the newspapers, a

# Mt. Etna Does Its Thing, for Science

PALESTINE, Italy, Feb. 22 (UPI).—Europe's tallest active volcano, Mount Etna, put on another spectacular show today, spewing fiery lava more than 650 feet into the air. More lava rolled down the slopes, but not far enough to threaten villages dotting the sides of the 10,924-foot-high mountain. The show was visible for miles and came at a time when scientists from the Sicilian University of Catania were studying the volcano.



## Algeria

### A Look at North Africa's 'Piece in Play' After 4 Years of Boumedienne

By Richard Eder

ALGERIA (UPI)—At one of the many meetings organized in recent months to spur Algeria's four-year development plan, Ahmed Kaki, minister in charge of party affairs, seemed to be carried away by the spirit of the occasion.

"We are determined to fulfill the development plan," he told the cheering audience, "even if it takes us 10 years."

Many people here believe that nothing could better sum up the spirit and prospects of the government of President Houari Boumedienne four years after he and his fellow colonels ousted Ahmed Ben Bella, independent Algeria's first president.

It is dynamic and full of optimism. It is shaky on organization and figures. And it seems likely to accomplish a respectable part of its ambitious program, though not all—and probably not in time.

Algeria, with its struggle for independence longer and harder than that of any other Arab state, maintains a revolutionary ideology as militant as any in the Middle East. But it has also demonstrated a stubborn sense of national interest and an ability to maneuver her interests neatly past some apparently intractable ideological fortifications.

"In North Africa we regard Algeria as the piece in play," a French analyst said, referring to the usually wide room for maneuver that President Boumedienne has won on the political and economic chessboard.

Over the last year the thin, aloof, 37-year-old officer, who overthrew Mr. Ben Bella because he felt the president was sacrificing Algeria's interests for the sake of inflated international involvement, has gently deflected his country's course from pro-Western neutrality to something more balanced.

Col. Boumedienne's Middle East policy, explicitly militant, centers on his belief that only when the Palestine Arabs fight effectively for their cause will the Israelis be forced into an accommodation. In practice this leads to substantial Algerian support and training for the guerrillas, but it also leads away from direct involvement in Israel's confrontation with her neighbors.

Mr. Boumedienne, while publicly supporting the new Libyan regime, has privately censured its leaders for tying themselves to President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic.

Perhaps his most constructive achievement in foreign policy is the shelving of the old border quarrel with Morocco and the revival of the dormant idea of the Maghreb—the union of Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco, to be joined some day, perhaps, by Libya, to the east, and Mauritania, to the southwest.

Officially, revolutionary Algeria settles for nothing short of rigorous socialism, rigorous Arab nationalism and rigorous rejection of Western imperialism. In practice it has managed to fuse the political and moral advantages of spurring her case with the material advantage of eating it.

#### Less Moscow Influence

"We do not believe that emotion or politics should be allowed to interfere with business," is the way one official explains it.

Two years ago Algeria seemed to be slipping into a state of dependence on the Soviet Union comparable to that of Syria. Today there is a virtually unanimous agreement that Moscow's influence is receding slightly after having peaked.

Soviet assistance—there are approximately 4,000 Soviet technicians in Algeria—remains important and useful, however. Most of the heavy equipment of the armed forces has been sent by the Russians, but the French have recently made a comeback, supplying jet trainers and instruction.

The new Soviet emphasis is economic. In effect, the Russians and the French are competing to subsidize Algeria's vital wine



Algeria's Houari Boumedienne

crop, with each buying about half the production, much of which used to go to France.

At the same time Mr. Boumedienne speaks sharply of a need to rid the Mediterranean of "all" foreign military presence, not merely the theme two or three years ago—that of the Americans. Revolution, an organ of the governing National Liberation Front, makes a thinly disguised attack on Communist influence over students who have gone to Moscow or Paris to study.

As for France and the French, many of the capital's streets have lost their French names—in some cases the old names have simply been painted over—and official policy calls for replacing French culture with Arabic. Syrians have been imported to teach a language in which many educated Algerians are deficient (even some ministers have been heard to break into French when their Arabic falters during an official speech).

Yet relations with France have seldom been better. About 10,000 French advisers remain, except for several hundred so-called peace-keepers, who were expelled for Communist activity. French capital is coming in to finance oil and petrochemical development, cement factories and other projects laid out in the development plans.

Relations with the United States, formally at least, remain less cordial. Algerian leaders fiercely object to U.S. policy on

Israel and Vietnam. Diplomatic ties were broken after the 1967 war, but the small U.S. mission that remains under the flag of the Swiss Embassy finds that its working relations with Algerian officials remain excellent.

Over the past year the U.S. community has grown from 300 families to 300 as Sonatrach, the state oil company, has hired more U.S. technicians and has concluded contracts with U.S. drilling and exploration concerns. The Algerians are arranging to import U.S. computer technology. Early this month the U.S. Export-Import Bank granted a credit so Algeria could buy two Boeing-727 jets.

If Algerian leaders refuse to draw ideological conclusions from their search for foreign capital, they have reasons. In many respects Algeria is privileged among the underdeveloped countries. The ports, roads, power plants and other facilities left by the French are considerable, and oil brings in a steady annual income of \$260 million.

#### Exodus Causes Strain

But the departure of 60 percent of the French population after independence in 1962-63 stripped the country of its educated elite. To cite a single example, a year after independence there were only two agricultural engineers in a country where the mainstay was agriculture.

The population of Algeria, now more than 13 million, is one of the fastest-growing in the world at about 3.2 percent a year. With limited productive land available—most of Algeria's 919,000 square miles is desert—the leaders believe that the only way to keep up with growth and attain acceptable standards of education, health, housing and income is through industrialization.

The effort involved is enormous. Five billion dollars of investment is called for in the four-year plan. A quarter is to come from foreign credits and investment and the rest from the country's overstrained resources.

Mobilizing the population will not be easy. Following the liberation in recent years—especially after the charismatic Ben Bella was replaced by the diffident Boumedienne—most Algerians have become decidedly apolitical. The government has tried to make the National Liberation Front a vehicle for moving the masses, but with little success.

If the slow progress of the party is one problem—and perhaps more so in the future when austerity, in the form of new taxes and higher prices begins to bite—another is the shortage of trained personnel for the ambitious industrialization program.

Foreign advisers are impressed by the government's insistence on including a built-in training program in each foreign investment proposal. That makes the contracts more expensive in the short run, but in the long run it should pay off.

A third problem is simply disorganization, intensified because the government has set up state corporations that are supposed to exercise a monopoly over the main forms of production but lack the experienced personnel to do it properly.

Despite all this, foreign observers are impressed by the vigor with which the young ministers around Mr. Boumedienne are facing up to their problems. Remarkable for a country that grants little political freedom and is embarked on a stage of forced growth is the frankness with which criticism is publicly aired.

A writer denounced the state television news programs: "It is pitiful to see the reporter read from a paper for a whole hour, sometimes correcting as he goes, with no filmed material to illustrate his text. When there are pictures, they deal with the arrival and departure of 'festivals' at Dar el-Beida."

Remarkable is that this was printed in the official Army Gazette, which thus joined with the average cab driver in grumbling about the incessant motorcades carrying dignitaries back and forth from Dar el-Beida airport and tying up Algiers traffic every time.

## Italy

### Political Factions Fiddle As Frustrated Voters Burn

By Claire Sterling

ROME (UPI)—When Italy's 30th postwar cabinet fell two weeks ago, the aging Socialist leader Pietro Nenni warned his democratic colleagues that doomsday might be coming at last.

"The public has reached the limit of endurance," he said. Out in the provinces, where politicians mingle with their constituents, some might have taken the warning to heart. In Rome, though, negotiations for the next cabinet seem to be proceeding on the assumption that the public's endurance is limitless.

It is generally conceded here now:

● The outgoing caretaker cabinet was not obliged to resign when it did, without consulting parliament, let alone being voted down.

● Negotiations among the governing center-left parties (Christian Democrat, Republican, Unitary Socialist, Socialist) may drag on for six or eight weeks despite their having already agreed on most legislative issues before them—the first time when they formed the original center-left coalition seven years ago.

● Several urgent bills will be blocked in parliament while the talks go on (university and tax reforms, investment funds, labor relations, divorce).

● They may end with the formation of yet another caretaker cabinet identical to the last one.

All this is happening while the country is still in shock, after some of the roughest months it has gone through since the war. Between last September and January, between 4 million and 5 million workers were striking on and off in practically every important sector of industry, commerce and the public services.

#### 9,000 Arrested

More than 9,000 Italians were arrested for taking part in riotous demonstrations during the wage strike, and about 15 million others are liable to arrest, under a criminal code dating back to the fascist era, for joining in three nationwide general strikes to demand more houses, schools, pensions, hospitals and price controls.

Heavy police and army guards have been on almost perpetual duty around the Senate in Palazzo Madama and the premier's offices in Palazzo Chigi, where the blind, the aged, the youth, the crippled, the veterans of two wars and dozens of other exigent groups have been shouting slogans and blocking traffic almost daily. Outbreaks of violence have grown increasingly ugly—assaults on the police with Molotov cocktails, the burning and sacking of town halls—reflecting not so much defiance of the state as contempt for it. The most shocking case was the bombing that killed 16 persons in a Milan bank last December.

Most observers agree that this great flare of popular temper is nothing like a prelude to revolution. There are certainly groups of Italian students and intellectuals who challenge the state's entire political, economic, social and moral structure. This is known as the "com" testamento. But the immense majority of Italians who came out into the streets last autumn would doubtless settle happily for almost any government that "works."

#### Failure Unexplained

The ordinary Italian citizen has yet to be given a rational explanation for the failure of a long line of center-left governments, each with two comfortable parliamentary majorities, to replace the infamous Rocco penal code drawn up under Mussolini; pass a bill for university reform first introduced in 1965; push through a town-planning bill, agreed upon in 1968, to relieve the indescribable urban congestion caused by the migration of 6 million rural Italians to the cities since the war; establish regions called for in the constitution, designed to bypass Rome's elephantine bureaucracy; modernize a tax structure that still allows two out of three millionaires to pay no taxes; get parliamentary approval for a natural disaster relief bill proposed after an earthquake in Sicily two years ago, pending which not a single house has yet been rebuilt for the 90,000 impoverished Sicilians who were left homeless.

The fact that industry and trade have been expanding proportionally in spite of this is at once a measure of the Italians' vitality and the inadequacy of their governing class. For nearly a decade, this has been a blockaded society, unable to translate its extraordinary economic growth into modern and equitable human terms.

Presumably solutions will be found in time, and it is possible that Italian voters can be induced to hold still the long. They have always been reluctant to shift political allegiances, whatever the provocation, as

every election since 1948 has shown. Looking back over the last six months, however, a judicious politician might wonder how far he can bank on that.

Seen in this light, negotiations for Italy's 31st cabinet look sadly lackluster. There is no sign that last autumn's upheaval has stimulated the center-left leaders into thinking larger thoughts. None of them is proposing imaginative new legislation, or even new priorities for the bills awaiting passage all this time. Everybody knows that promises renewed are as likely as always to be broken, especially by an assortment of conservative Christian Democratic backbenchers.

#### Division of Power

It is no less clear that the overriding question before the conferees is a division of power and patronage among eight Christian Democratic factions, a small but pivotal Republican party, and two Socialist parties competing fiercely, since last summer's split, for supremacy in the Socialist potpourri.

This is not to say that the present ministerial crisis is exactly like every other. The difference, and it is appreciable, is that the Communists here are now being approached more openly and less critically as potential allies than they have ever been since they were thrown out of the government in 1947. Inasmuch as the center-left parties cannot muster the will power to pass their own bills, so the argument runs, how about accepting help from a Communist party with one-quarter of the seats in parliament?

So far the proposition stops there. Nobody speaks of actually taking the Communists into the government, and even those who say they want limited collaboration do not always mean it. The Unitary Socialists, who broke away from the Socialist party on the grounds that it was about to become the Communists' Trojan horse, are plainly overstating the danger. Several Socialist leaders sound friendly to the Communists, but they really are, hoping thus to keep their more fractious left wing in line. Much the same is true of the Christian Democrats.

At most, the forces "ideologically" convinced of the need to work with the Communists represent well under one-fifth of the central committees of both the Socialists and Christian Democrats.

#### Leftist Strategy

One-fifth is quite a lot, certainly enough to be troublesome. Right now, for instance, these left-wing factions are trying hard to scuttle the four-party negotiations and create a two-party coalition of Socialists and Christian Democrats instead. Since a government like this would have a theoretical parliamentary majority of nine, it could hardly last 24 hours without Communist backing.

No proposition of the sort could get very far here as yet, nor, in general, is the lethal threat likely to come from that quarter. There is good reason to believe now that the idea of pulling a center-left coalition together again was written off months ago by several highly influential Christian Democrats, with powerful church backing.

The suspicion was strengthened when, on the eve of negotiations last week, the Vatican sent an extraordinarily controversial letter to the Italian Foreign Ministry on the subject of divorce. The question had long since been considered closed. A divorce bill has already been passed in the Chamber of Deputies, without the Christian Democrats' votes but with their explicit agreement, and now awaits passage in the Senate. Nothing could be better calculated to break up the four-party talks than a move to reopen this question. The move was made.

#### Elections Sought

Reportedly, the purpose is to force the dissolution of parliament and the holding of new elections. Not only would the divorce bill be automatically in that case, but the issue might well dominate an election campaign, doing wonders for the Christian Democrats. A great many Italians disapprove of divorce, not all of whom would necessarily be tempted to vote for the Catholic party otherwise.

The plan has obvious flaws. The most notable is that the Communist party tends to pick up a million new votes in every national election here. Another is that the smaller lay parties standing between the giant Catholic and Communist forces might be further enfeebled. It is a question how much good could come of this for the Christian Democrats—or the Vatican, for that matter—not to speak of the electorate at large.

## Canada

### Swinging á la Trudeau

By Robert H. Estabrook

OTTAWA (UPI)—Is Canada turning inward? Some people think so, and they date the phenomenon from the replacement of former Prime Minister Lester Pearson in 1968 by Pierre Trudeau, who is more of a political nationalist.

The surface evidence is persuasive. After World War II, Canada cut a considerable swath as a middle power, and there was much talk of what it could contribute to world stability by such innovations as peace-keeping forces.

Under Trudeau such talk has diminished. Canadian forces in NATO are being reduced by half. The government has closed various diplomatic missions in Latin America and Asia, while opening one in the Vatican and making plans for another in Peking.

More in the much-respected Canadian foreign service has been severely shaken. Meanwhile, Mr. Trudeau has invited criticism of "government propaganda" by unleashing information Canada, a new domestic agency to publicize federal activities.

Some of the retrenchment is attributable to government efforts to combat inflation by holding spending to a minimum. A new prices and income commission is attempting to persuade business to absorb part of any cost increases and is asking similar restraints on unions.

#### Stress on Life at Home

But the new look also, fits the philosophy of Mr. Trudeau, who conceives himself more with the quality of life at home than with overseas commitments. He seeks to reduce domestic economic disparities, and the government concentrates on pollution, the language issue and problems of the Canadian North.

At least in part, the trend coincides with a re-examination by the United States of its own world role. Middle powers also have had their frustrations with the Afro-Asian majority in the United Nations.

Nevertheless, the inward look bothers some astute analysts. Charles King writes in the Ottawa Citizen that Canadians will never convince others of the country's importance "until we begin to look outward again ourselves."

One evidence cited to prove the preoccupation with parochial matters is the decision of the Times of London to close the Ottawa bureau it has operated for more than 40 years. Hilary Brigsstock, who has been its correspondent here since 15 years after a period in Washington, is being reassigned to Europe.

Reportedly the Times was influenced in part by its own financial problems. But undoubtedly the decision reflects less London interest in Canada, which in turn reflects less Canadian interest in the Commonwealth and even in Britain.



Pierre Elliott Trudeau

determined more by respect for her as a person than by the symbolism she connotes.

Few cities anywhere are experiencing more wholesale urban face-lifting than Ottawa. Even a thoroughly regular visitor notices more excavations for new downtown buildings every time he comes.

But such modernization is not accomplished without cost to other values. One victim is the historic Bytown Inn, a colonial-style gray-brick structure that commemorates Ottawa's former existence as a frontier town named after Lt. Col. John By of the British Army Engineers.

Col. By was the guiding spirit of the Rideau Canal, built in 1826-1832 as an alternate route from the Ottawa River to Lake Ontario to escape the aggressive Americans. Before the federal capital was named Ottawa, the settlement at the locks built around the falls of the Rideau River was called Bytown.

There is a plaintive silent protest against the march of progress in a sign on the soon-to-be-demolished inn urging photographers to get their pictures now.

Having been in Ottawa during a number of snowstorms, the last a 14-inch blizzard that would have thoroughly tied up Washington or New York, I have been interested in how Canadians manage to survive such affairs with so little disruption.

The consensus of several friends here is that the main secret is simply to have large amounts of snow removal equipment ready whenever the weather bureau predicts snow. Ottawa, with a metropolitan population of 500,000, spends \$2 million a year on snow removal. It even plows downtown sidewalks.

But there also are other factors: ● The temperature here is generally colder than in U.S. cities, with the result that the snow has less moisture. There is not so much thawing and refreezing that makes for exceptionally slippery streets.

● Because of rigid law enforcement there are far fewer problems with parked cars, which are the curse of snow-removal efforts in apartment areas.

● Drivers here have learned that easy does it. The wheel-spinner is looked on as an ignorant oddball. Thus there are fewer avoidable traffic tieups.

Whatever the reasons, Ottawa rarely loses mobility, and main streets remain open even during storms. Incidentally, filling stations that operate jeep equipment with plows will undertake to clear home driveways and walks for, say, \$20 a season.

## Ethiopian-Israeli Tie

### Love Story: Sheba And King Solomon

By Murray Marder

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia (UPI)—A 3,000-year-old story of seduction has been parlayed here into one of the shrewdest diplomatic operations in Africa, circa 1970.

Although surprisingly few know it, the Old Testament account of King Solomon's meeting with the Queen of Sheba, told in the first Book of Kings, Chapter 10, by legend has a fascinating addition to the sequence in the Bible. The tale is a daily living legend in Ethiopia. It is also known in Israel.

According to this legend, the "royal bounty" mentioned in the Bible that the great Hebrew king gave to the visiting queen of the Ethiopians greatly exceeded the material gifts implied by the Biblical account. The "royal bounty" bestowed on the queen, according to the legend, was a son, Menelik I, the first Emperor of Ethiopia.

#### 'Lion of Judah'

This is the prime reason, rather than the generalized story that Emperor Haile Selassie is the descendant of one of the lost tribes of Israel, that the Ethiopian ruler bears the title "Conquering Lion of Judah" and why Ethiopia's star is six-pointed, like the Israeli star, instead of the five-pointed star of the Arab lands of Africa and the Middle East.

The emperor, according to this very vivid old tale among Ethiopians, is, therefore, a direct descendant of King Solomon as the result of a night of illicit lovemaking, circa 1000 B.C., when Israel's passionate king lured the queen of Sheba into his royal bed.

For present-day Israel, the legendary seduction is paying extraordinary dividends. Israeli diplomats here modestly describe it as an "emotional affinity." But it is an extremely tangible political, diplomatic and strategic affinity, too. Israel for its size, has a hugely disproportionate hand and influence in Ethiopia.

In current jargon, Israel actively in Ethiopia is "low posture" for diplomatic reasons—Ethiopia is an "unaligned" nation. It calls itself a "Christian kingdom" with an estimated 40 percent of its population counted as adherents of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church, which has long ties with the Coptic Church, and another 40 percent of the population Moslem. The remaining 20 percent is officially listed as "pagans."

Addis Ababa, thanks to the astute maneuvering of the emperor, is the home of four major

African regional organizations, including the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa.

Ethiopia, therefore, stands in the center of African organizations in a continent of nations that includes Israel's main antagonist, Egypt, and a mixed array of other Arab nations whose attitude toward Israel varies between militant and moderate hostility.

In such a setting, glaring, extensive, politically significant ties between Ethiopia and Israel—as contrasted to historic affinities—obviously would be unwise for this nation's relations with Israel's enemies, especially since many African nations resent the fact that Addis Ababa is the center of so much pan-Africanism.

Even a swiftly-passing-through reporter can immediately feel and hear the special Ethiopian-Israeli relationship. "We have much in common with Israel," said one Ethiopian official at lunch. "Israel is (Egyptian President) Gamal Abdel Nasser's No. 1 enemy; we are No. 2."

For example, whether you think well or ill of Addis Ababa's traffic controls, the credit or blame goes to a technician on loan from Israel who is the city's chief traffic engineer. Ditto for the roads of this capital, which are in need of major assistance—the chief road engineer is also an Israeli technician on loan.

Ethiopia's main port of Massawa on the Red Sea also required technical guidance. The man in charge of maintaining the port is another Israeli technical expert. Israeli experts are organizing Ethiopia's first central blood bank; giving advice on housing construction; training Ethiopians in developing, by agreement, the establishment of a pharmacology industry here; aiding the fisheries industry, and conducting the first comprehensive geology and prospecting survey of the nation since the days of Italian rule from 1935 to 1941.

Among other activities, in typical Israeli two-for-one efficiency, several doctor-wives of Israeli technical experts here quickly tired of being housewives and began introducing a system of modern child care clinics.

The non-civilian-oriented portion of Israel's aid here is said to be even more significant. There are Israeli military experts in important advisory and training positions for Ethiopia's defense forces, although they are predominantly American-



Haile Selassie

equipped, trained and supported. (Ethiopia's Air Force has American F-86 jet fighters, T-33 trainers and F-5 supersonic tactical fighters, along with some British and other planes. The emperor undoubtedly made it clear to U.S. Secretary of State William P. Rogers when he stopped here recently on his African tour that Ethiopia wants more American jets.)

Some responsible Western sources here also suspect, or are convinced, that Israeli advisers literally run Ethiopia's intelligence system. Inquiries about the extent of Israeli military advice and assistance to Ethiopia bring from Israeli diplomats the formal response that any information on such aid, if it exists, must come from the Ethiopian government. And that, of course, is most unlikely to happen.

As for claims that the Israelis run the intelligence net, or that Israel has "thousands" of military advisers in this country, an Israeli diplomat here burst out laughing and said: "Fantastic! Can we spare such numbers?"

The number of Israeli experts in Ethiopia, he said, cannot begin to compare with the numbers of technicians on assignments here from the United States, Sweden, West Germany or Britain.

It is not so much the number of Israeli experts here, but their quality and the jobs they fill. It is also the adroit style of the Israeli operation here and the use made of "the Solomon legend" that gains the private admiration—or jealousy—of other nations' professionals in rival business.

No opportunities are overlooked. Ethiopian tourist advertising (recall that Israel's advice) now uses the slogan "ShebaLand" to lure visitors. A few weeks ago, the Israeli airline El Al opened a direct route between Addis Ababa and Jerusalem. The name? Why, of course, the Queen of Sheba Route.

One can hear privately from both Israelis and non-Moslem Ethiopians a similar saying: "Ethiopia is like Israel, an island surrounded by an Arab sea."







## Eurobonds

Status of 9 Percent Coupon  
Bolstered by New Issues

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Feb. 22.—Nobody was coming along to break the 8.75 percent barrier, so 9 percent Eurobonds are still the vogue.

Market sources appear to be mixed about the future, but are agreed that the question is one of quality. A top-credit-rated company could come along, some say, and break the 9 percent barrier. Others, however, feel that a secondary name could push the coupon to 9.25 percent.

Meanwhile, two newcomers will keep the scale balanced at 9 percent. The two, announced last week, are state-owned Gas de France, with a \$20 million, 15-year offering under the rubric of next month, and the Republic of Ireland's \$15 million, 15-year bond.

Based on events last week, a price between par and a shade under is widely expected.

## The Week's Pricing

Priced during the week were the following, all carrying a 9 percent coupon:

Beatrice Foods' \$15 million, 15-year bond at par. It subsequently was trading between 100 and 100 3/4.

The Kingdom of Denmark's \$20 million, 12-year bond at par. It was reported trading at 99 3/4 to 100 1/2.

The Province of Quebec's \$15 million, 15-year offering at par. It was being quoted at 99 1/2 to 100 1/2.

Sira-Kvina Kraftskap, the Norwegian state and municipal power consortium, with a \$12 million, 15-year bond at 99 1/2. Dealers were quoting 99 1/4 to 100.

United Merchants' \$15 million, 12-year obligation at 99. It was being quoted at 98 to 99.

Dealers attributed the relative weakness in the latter issue to the fact that United Merchants, operator of the Robert Hall

chain of clothing stores in the United States, is not very well known in Europe.

Still to be priced is the \$20 million 5-year note of CNA Financial Corp., a leading company of insurance firms. Interest in this issue is said to be so strong that it is being rumored the face amount may be raised.

One unanswered question last week was what effect the two big U.S. rights offerings would have on markets here.

**Rights Offerings**

Shareholders of Standard Oil of New Jersey are being offered the right to buy \$400 million worth of stock and those who do not want to can sell their warrants to people who do. Likewise, there will soon be the rights to buy \$1.5 billion worth of debentures with warrants to purchase common stock of American Telephone & Telegraph.

Market sources note there is widespread demand for the unexercised rights in Europe and it is possible that these offerings may pull funds that would have otherwise been available on the Eurobond market out of Europe.

On the secondary market here, activity continues to be dominated by the recent 9 percent straight.

Massey-Ferguson and Courtauld were quoted at 100 3/4 to 101 3/4, Continental Telephone and Montreal at 100 1/2 to 101 1/2 and ERAP at 98 to 99 1/2.

Dealers expect that any easing of interest rates in the United States—rumors of which daily buoy Wall Street prices—will spark even bigger increases for the 9 percenters.

Wednesday's rally on the New York Stock Exchange was a fill-up to convertible bond prices, which were up 2 to 4 points. Dealers reported very active turnover in these bonds.

## Economic Indicators

## WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Feb. 14	Feb. 7	Feb. 1969
Commodity Index.....	114.8	114.3	102.1
Money in Circulation.....	\$82,282,000	\$82,140,000	\$82,277,000
*Money, incl. bank loans.....	\$78,280,000	\$78,280,000	\$78,244,000
Steel production (tons).....	2,530,000	2,530,000	2,497,000
Motor vehicle production.....	9,554,000	9,515,000	9,588,000
Daily oil production (bbls).....	2,530,000	2,530,000	2,530,000
Freight car loadings.....	29,066,000	29,066,000	29,066,000
*Electric power output, kw-hr.....	226	226	185
Business failures.....	169.3	171.1	163.4

Statistics for commercial and industrial loans, carloadings, steel, all electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available, based on official figures.

## MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	Jan.	Prior Month	1969
Employed.....	77,313,000	77,313,000	77,313,000
Unemployed.....	2,628,000	2,628,000	2,628,000
Industrial production.....	169.3	171.1	163.4

\*Personal Income.....\$78,788,000  
\*Money supply.....\$78,280,000  
\*Consumer Price Index.....131.3

Figures shown are subject to revision. The Consumer Price Index, based on 1957-58=100, and the Consumer Price Index, based on 1957-58=100, are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1957-58=100. Imports and exports as well as employment are compiled by the Bureau of Census of the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun, Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

## Amex, Counter Steady, Trading Moderate

By Douglas W. Cray

NEW YORK, Feb. 22 (NYT).

—On the Over-the-Counter market and the American Stock Exchange last week trading was moderate.

The American Stock Exchange's index of prices closed at 25.63, 0.02 above the week before. The high point for the week was 25.89, the low 25.34.

Of 1,144 issues traded during the week, 515 advanced and 483 declined. New highs numbered 27 and 130 dropped to new 1970 lows. Volume was 19,458,410, compared to the 17,029,845 of the week before.

**Metals Funds**

On the Over-the-Counter market the National Quotation Bureau index of 35 industrial issues closed at 413.15. This was

1.02 above the previous week.

The Arthur Lipper Corp. index of 453 mutual funds in the week ended Feb. 19 closed 0.84 above the previous week but 4.06 below the same date last year. The Lipper index of 292 foreign funds is down 5.09 for the year ended Feb. 19 but was up 0.58 in the week ended Feb. 19.

On the Counter market National Student Marketing was down seven points in the week, reflecting uncertainties about first-quarter operating results.

**Standout Performer**

Two beer stocks, Anheuser-Busch and Pabst, showed modest gains. The former added 3 points and the latter tacked on 1 1/2.

N.Y. Stock and Bond Markets Improve Tone  
In Expectation of a Looser Credit Policy

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Feb. 22 (NYT).

—There was surprising buoyancy and enthusiasm in the financial markets last week.

With the approach of March, Wall Street is building up its expectations that the Federal Reserve System will be moving to a less restrictive monetary policy—the tonic the markets are awaiting.

Investors assume that Washington will not allow the administration and confidence is rising that the severe pressure of prices seems to be abating.

**Money Supply**

The Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis reported last week that the money supply has increased only at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of less than one-half of 1 percent since early June. Some economists have been recommending that the rate be stepped up to 2 or 3 percent.

In the bond market, prices gained and interest rates moved lower for the third consecutive week.

Economist Walter W. Heller added his voice to those who have expressed the opinion that the Federal Reserve was on the verge of moving toward easier credit. He said he felt the central bank had "overstayed" its program of restricting credit and that it might ease up a bit within the next month.

On Feb. 3, Secretary of the Treasury David M. Kennedy said that lower interest rates "may be closer to hand than most people realize." Last week, however, he said the huge backlog of demands for credit makes it unlikely that there will be any "major decline" in interest rates.

The testimony of Arthur Burns, chairman of the Fed, before the congressional Joint Economic Committee during the week was sobering enough to keep the credit markets from rushing hurriedly toward lower rate levels.

Dr. Burns told Congress that monetary policy could be loosened if the economy follows the course projected by the Nixon administration, but he didn't say when this loosening might

begin nor did he indicate that the shift would be dramatic.

Despite his low-key testimony, the money and capital markets continued to move toward lower interest rates. Last Thursday, for instance, investment banks bid aggressively for \$150 million of Michigan Bell Telephone Co. debentures and then offered them to investors at a yield of 8.5 percent, well below the general expectations of the market.

It was also somewhat lower than the preceding week's 8.53 percent yield on a Texas utility bond issue that failed to attract investors.

Meanwhile, in the Treasury securities market last Monday, three-month Treasury bills were auctioned at an average discount rate of 6.77 percent, compared with 7.88 percent three weeks earlier.

Most of the major economic statistics for January have now been released and they all confirm the earlier signals that the economy is in the midst of a slump that might turn into a recession.

The latest economic yardstick, issued last week, was the report on housing activity. The already severely depressed indicator was down another 6.9 percent last month to an annual rate of 1,688,000 new housing units.

A year earlier the annual rate was 1,800,000 units.

In January, the output of U.S. mines and factories was down for the sixth consecutive month; unemployment rose to a 3.9 percent rate from 3.5 in December; personal income gains were cut almost 50 percent from last year's average, and retail sales slipped 1 percent from the December level.

Moreover, December's business inventories rose to 159 months' sales, up from the 156 ratio in November.

Also disheartening was the government's report that prices

last month continued to rise in both wholesale and retail areas.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, the consumer price index for January was up six-tenths of 1 percent, the same as in December. It was reported that wholesale prices advanced by eight-tenths of 1 percent, promising continued pressure on general prices.

Other major financial, business and economic developments of the week included:

• The announcements of employee layoffs by General Motors (4,000 workers), Collins Radio (2,700) and Control Data (unspecified).

• The statement by Ling-Temco-Vought, Inc., after discussions with the Justice Department, that it would sell its interest in Braniff Airways and the Okonite Company in order to retain its controlling interest in the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp.

• The disclosure by General Electric that net income for the strike-affected fourth quarter of 1969 fell to \$18.8 million from \$122.8 million in the similar period of 1968.

• The move by 40 American steel companies to have the government restrict exports of iron and steel scrap in an effort to reduce the pressures of rising prices.

• The decision of the Chicago Board of Trade's directors to approve increases averaging 34 percent in commission rates for grain trading.

• The continuance by Texas of oil production at a 68 percent allowable rate for March because of heavy demand.

• The rejection by the New York Public Service Commission of a petition by the New York Telephone Co. for a 13.3 percent rate increase and its decision to "consider" granting an interim rise of 10.4 percent.

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 6)

NEW YORK (AP)—Weekly over-the-counter trading gave the high, low and last bid prices for the week with the most activity. All quotations are supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers Inc. and are not actual transactions but representative bid-ask prices at which securities could be sold.

Prices do not include 100,000 shares or more, or commission.

High Low Last Net High Low Last Net

A. Enterprises 44 46 44 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

1. Inc. 22 22 22 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

C. Corp. 12 12 12 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

1. Inc. 12 12 12 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

1. Inc. 12 12 12 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

1. Inc. 12 12 12 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

1. Inc. 12 12 12 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

1. Inc. 12 12 12 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

1. Inc. 12 12 12 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

1. Inc. 12 12 12 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

1. Inc. 12 12 12 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

1. Inc. 12 12 12 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

1. Inc. 12 12 12 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

1. Inc. 12 12 12 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

1. Inc. 12 12 12 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

1. Inc. 12 12 12 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

1. Inc. 12 12 12 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

1. Inc. 12 12 12 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

1. Inc. 12 12 12 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

1. Inc. 12 12 12 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

1. Inc. 12 12 12 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

1. Inc. 12 12 12 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

1. Inc. 12 12 12 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

1. Inc. 12 12 12 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

1. Inc. 12 12 12 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

1. Inc. 12 12 12 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

1. Inc. 12 12 12 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

1. Inc. 12 12 12 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

1. Inc. 12 12 12 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

1. Inc. 12 12 12 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

1. Inc. 12 12 12 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

## Over-Counter Market

High Low Last Net High Low Last Net

Envirotech Co. 14 14 14 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

1. Inc. 14 14 14 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

1. Inc. 14 14 14 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

1. Inc. 14 14 14 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

1. Inc. 14 14 14 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

1. Inc. 14 14 14 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

1. Inc. 14 14 14 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

1. Inc. 14 14 14 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

1. Inc. 14 14 14 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

1. Inc. 14 14 14 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

1. Inc. 14 14 14 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

1. Inc. 14 14 14 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

1. Inc. 14 14 14 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

1. Inc. 14 14 14 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

1. Inc. 14 14 14 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

1. Inc. 14 14 14 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

1. Inc. 14 14 14 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

1. Inc. 14 14 14 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

1. Inc. 14 14 14 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

1. Inc. 14 14 14 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

1. Inc. 14 14 14 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

1. Inc. 14 14 14 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

1. Inc. 14 14 14 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

1. Inc. 14 14 14 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

1. Inc. 14 14 14 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

1. Inc. 14 14 14 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

1. Inc. 14 14 14 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

1. Inc. 14 14 14 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

1. Inc. 14 14 14 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

1. Inc. 14 14 14 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

1. Inc. 14 14 14 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

1. Inc. 14 14 14 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

1. Inc. 14 14 14 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

1. Inc. 14 14 14 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

High Low Last Net High Low Last Net

1. Inc. 14 14 14 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

1. Inc. 14 14 14 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

1. Inc. 14 14 14 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

1. Inc. 14 14 14 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

1. Inc. 14 14 14 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

1. Inc. 14 14 14 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

1. Inc. 14 14 14 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

1. Inc. 14 14 14 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

1. Inc. 14 14 14 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

1. Inc. 14 14 14 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

1. Inc. 14 14 14 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

1. Inc. 14 14 14 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

1. Inc. 14 14 14 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

1. Inc. 14 14 14 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1





**M. H. Meyerson  
& Co., Inc.**

Maintaining the market in  
700 U.S. Over-the-Counter Securities  
For Banks and Institutions  
via  
our direct Over-the-Counter Wire to  
Bank Wireman & Co., A. R. Zurich  
All deliveries in U.S. funds  
through your New York Correspondent.  
15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey 07310  
Over-the-Counter Securities.  
Reference: First Jersey National Bank,  
Jersey City, New Jersey



**Coming March 13**  
VALUE LINE's regular  
full-page research reports on

**MACHINERY**

Soft Drink, Baking  
& Meat Packing

Stocks plus 3 other industries

NEW REPORTS—not reprints  
You will receive these 14 reports  
together with industry analyses  
—at the same time as our  
regular subscribers—in your  
first of four weekly editions of  
full Value Line service for \$5.  
Send check or money order  
with name and address together  
with this ad to:

**THE VALUE LINE Dept.** 300 E. 44th St., NYC 10017  
(New Subscribers Only)

## Domestic Bonds

Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last

Bonds	High	Low	Last	Net
Albany 3 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 5 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 6 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 7 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 8 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 9 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 10 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 11 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 12 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 13 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 14 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 15 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 16 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 17 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 18 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 19 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 20 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 21 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 22 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 23 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 24 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 25 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 26 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 27 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 28 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 29 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 30 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 31 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 32 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 33 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 34 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 35 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 36 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 37 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 38 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 39 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 40 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 41 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 42 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 43 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 44 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 45 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 46 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 47 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 48 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 49 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 50 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2

## Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last

Bonds	High	Low	Last	Net
Albany 3 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 5 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 6 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 7 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 8 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 9 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 10 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 11 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 12 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 13 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 14 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 15 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 16 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 17 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 18 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 19 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 20 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 21 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 22 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 23 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 24 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 25 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 26 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 27 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 28 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 29 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 30 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 31 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 32 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 33 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 34 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 35 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 36 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 37 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 38 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 39 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 40 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 41 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 42 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 43 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 44 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 45 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 46 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 47 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 48 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 49 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 50 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2

## Foreign Bonds

Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last

Bonds	High	Low	Last	Net
Albany 3 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 5 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 6 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 7 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 8 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 9 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 10 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 11 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 12 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 13 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 14 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 15 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 16 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 17 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 18 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 19 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 20 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 21 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 22 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 23 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 24 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 25 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 26 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 27 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 28 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 29 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 30 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 31 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 32 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 33 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 34 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 35 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 36 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 37 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 38 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 39 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 40 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 41 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 42 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 43 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 44 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 45 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 46 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 47 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 48 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 49 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2
Albany 50 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+1 1/2

+ 72.14%  
ANNUALLY

A selection of Tenerife Real Estate owned by  
2263 investors enjoyed from 1967 to 1970 an average  
capital growth of annually 72.14 %.  
The lowest individual gain was 18.6 % while  
the highest amounted to 603.2 %. These investors were  
charged with only an insignificant property-tax.



PLOOR  
PROMOTERS

Information and Consultation Services are free and without obligation from:

MORRIS ADMINISTRATIVE DELEGATION, El Toboso, 5  
C. Pepila Serrador, Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Canary Islands.

All these shares having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only

## Tokyo Capital Holdings N.V.

(Incorporated under the laws of the Netherlands Antilles  
and established in Willemstad, Curaçao,  
Netherlands Antilles)

**1,250,000 ORDINARY SHARES**

PAR VALUE (U.S.) \$ 1.00 EACH  
ISSUE PRICE \$ 20.00 PER SHARE

The placing of these shares was managed by the following banks:

PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON N.M. ROTHSCILD & SONS  
THE NOMURA SECURITIES CO., LTD.  
MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER & SMITH  
Securities Underwriter Limited  
BANQUE ROTHSCILD LA COMPAGNIE FINANCIERE  
MANUFACTURERS HANOVER LIMITED  
with the special co-operation of:  
ROTHSCILD BANK AG CAZENOVE & CO.

## Nesbitt, Thomson

LIMITED

1, Union Court, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2, England.

Members of:

THE INTERNATIONAL BOND DEALERS ASSOCIATION (IBDA)  
THE INTERNATIONAL CD MARKET ASSOCIATION (ICDMA)

A Subsidiary of Nesbitt, Thomson and Company Limited

MEMBER OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, TORONTO, MONTREAL  
AND ALL PRINCIPAL CANADIAN STOCK EXCHANGES

## Gulf Cuts Spending

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 23 (Grea-  
ters)—Gulf Oil Corp. said today  
it will spend \$800 million for capital  
improvements in 1970, some  
\$800 million less than the \$1.5 bil-  
lion spent in 1969.

## Bank Stock Quotations

Closing prices of the week's trading















Observer

# Clarifying the Policy

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—The White House has arranged this briefing in response to many complaints from people who say they cannot understand the administration's policy on school desegregation. I will be delighted to clarify the policy for anyone who has a question.

"I have a question." "Please state your name."

"I am President Nixon. My question is perfectly clear. What is the administration's policy on school desegregation?"

"Well, you don't pull your punches, do you, Mr. President? And in answering, the administration isn't going to pull any punches either. I want to make that point perfectly clear. Are there any other questions?"

"I am Robert Finch, the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, and I'd like to know..."

"What I'd like to know, Finch, is who let you in here? Don't you know you're under instructions not to know anything except the names of people we want you to fire for trying to desegregate Southern schools?"

"Roy Wilkins of the NAACP here. Are you admitting that the administration is now supporting a return to segregation in the South?"

"Excuse me, Mr. Wilkins, but the administration would have to be a bunch of fools to admit that in public. Is there something you would like us to admit in private?"

"Are you, or are you not in favor of continued effort to abolish segregated schools in the South?"

"Privately speaking, of course, just between the administration and Roy Wilkins, we are for the brotherhood of man, Yes, sir!"

"I am Senator John Stennis, sir, of Mississippi."

"God bless you, senator, as well as the great state you represent, which, we most fervently hope, will never again cast its seven electoral votes for George Wallace."

Eisenhower Art Fund NEW YORK, Feb. 22 (UPI).—The World Arts Foundation announced that it is setting up a fund honoring the late Dwight D. Eisenhower—one of the world's most famous "Sunday painters."

"I heard what you just told Mr. Wilkins privately about supporting the brotherhood of man. How that do you intend bringing about this so-called brotherhood?"

"Wonderful though the brotherhood of man is, Senator, we fully realize that it cannot be brought about in your time. Or in our time. Or, for that matter, in the time of anybody who might some day become a white voter in the state of Mississippi. That is private, of course. Any other questions?"

"My name is Nick and I've got a question."

"What do you do, Nick, that gives you an interest in this absorbing political pastime?"

"I'm a bus driver, and what I want to know is whether the busing of schoolchildren is going to be ended, thus putting me out of work."

"You have to realize, Nick, that the parents of this country will never allow their children to be bused great distances to school to create brotherhood. However, we can say with equal certainty that the parents of this country will go right on allowing children to be bused great distances to school to maintain segregation. Your job is safe. Yes, sir!"

"Senator Ribicoff of Connecticut feels terribly guilty about being from the North because—and it takes great courage to say this—it still has a great deal of school segregation."

"Yes, we know about segregation in the North, Senator. What is your question?"

"I have no question. I just want to know if there is any way to tell the world how guilty I feel."

"Anyone else?"

"I am Attorney General Mitchell and I'd like to repeat the President's question. What is our policy on school desegregation?"

"Well, you have to realize that we couldn't have to have a policy if it hadn't been for the Supreme Court. So naturally, we are doing our best to eliminate that particular body. With all deliberate speed. I ought to add, for the benefit of any folks here with Northern liberal-black-legalistic leanings, judiciary-wise. Anyone else have a question?"

"Yes, sir. I'd like to know..."

"Just a minute, sir. Don't you know that children are supposed to be seen and not heard?"

"But as a schoolchild directly affected..."

"Directly affected? You? What office are you running for?"



THE CHASE—Some of Bill Allen's hounds on the chase. They have never missed their quarry.

By Alfred Friendly

STRAFORD-ON-AVON, England (UPI).—You get an hour or so headstart and peck as hard as hardened arteries permit through field and farm, over fences, along paved roads and into woods. Then time runs out and very soon you hear them—the deep, throbbing, greedy howls of 21 baying bloodhounds.

You are Eliza crossing the ice, your notebook cradled in your arms (except that her feet could not possibly have been as wet and cold as yours); you are escaping Dr. Moreau who is going to turn you into an animal (or have you got two H.G. Wells short stories mixed up?); you are an escaping war ace, with Heinz von Schnurhaunder, the "Beast of Stalag Luft 7," on your trail.

No, you are not any of these; you are an old fool making a spectacle of yourself in Britain's worst blizzard of the winter.

The hounds get you, of course, and in short order. If you stand and face them instead of continuing the escape attempt, they overwhelm you in tongue-licking, tail-wagging friendliness for a few moments, and then turn away. They are not interested in capturing you, but just in the sport of killing.

In Hunting Costume Behind the hounds comes their owner, Bill Allen, a huge and outrageously handsome man, curly gray hair surmounting blue eyes and aquiline features, impeccably uniformed in hunting costume and looking dashing as he leads his hound.

The dogs never fail, Mr. Allen

## An Hour's Headstart, But There's No Escape

says. In ten years of this sort of thing—1,000 hunts in the last three years alone—they have never let a quarry escape. They have run 25 miles in one morning and 15 more in the same afternoon after two "fugitives," sensibly on horse, over a course requiring the mounted hunters to take 100 jumps to keep up with them.

"You hunt with this pack with the key to the gate in your pocket," Mr. Allen explains. "If you have to stop to open gates, or ride around hurdles, they leave you out of sight."

Mr. Allen keeps his pack, the only one of its kind in Britain, at his baronial horse-breeding farm at Wootton Bassett, about six miles from Stratford-on-Avon, in what is left of the Forest of Arden. They are descended from St. Hubert hounds—that worthy being the patron saint of hunters—brought to England by William the Conqueror. When they are after you, you realize that a bastard William really was.

Called bloodhounds—not because of any taste for hemoglobin, but because they are of pure blood, i.e. thoroughbred—they are leaner, of longer muzzle and less lugubrious mien than the American variety, although not so slimmer down as the American "coon hound." But all of them, and bassetts and foxhounds as well, are bred to form from the same original stock.

Mr. Allen says that his pack will trail anything, human or animal, but he uses them only with the former. The quarry are usually local farm boys, a foot or a horse, vainly determined to outwit the hounds, or, as in the case of the local high school cross-country teams, out for purposeful exercise. The hounds are always done with "a clean boot"—that is, artificial scent is never used.

Mr. Allen confesses himself baffled by the dogs' uncanny tracking ability. It is assumed, of course, that they trail by the scent of the quarry, but saying that still leaves a great deal to be explained.

It is clearly not direct ground scent alone, else how could they follow a mounted quarry as easily as one on foot? A roaring wind, water crossings, heat, frost—all obstacles in hunting folklore to the foxhounds—present no obstacles at all to the bloodhounds. Mr. Allen has one bitch who, on flushing a pheasant, will point in the air, following its high half-dreeling flight. The hound's eyesight, like that of almost all dogs, is extremely poor, so it can't be the sight of the bird that is followed, nor the ground scent.

Some more remarkable experiments:

• A skeptical RBC man had Mr. Allen deposit a brand new, unworn pair of rubber boots

from a Land Rover in the middle of a field. The "quarry" ran a mile or so in his own shoes to the boots, changed into them, tied his own shoes around his neck, ran another mile, changed back, leaving behind the boots, reaching with the small of new rubber. He then ran another mile. The hounds never missed a stride.

• One "fugitive" ran to the edge of a large lake, jumped into a skiff, rowed to the middle, took a right-angle turn and rowed ashore again, thence continuing his run. The hounds, far behind, came to the shore, plunged in, followed the original course of the boat and made the 90-degree turn at almost the spot the rower had, and pursued the chase to victory.

• The hounds have successfully followed a trail laid down by a runner 24 hours before.

Mr. Allen wants some scientific investigators from universities or research organizations to help solve his questions. He has records, in ground and air temperature, humidity and wind velocity, of 1,000 hunts to lay before them.

He is not given to spinning wild theories, but points out that 30 years ago it was taken for granted that it was phenomenal night vision that enabled bats to fly in utter darkness without touching a network of threads strung in their path. Now it is known that they do it by a facility akin to radar.

Have Mr. Allen's bloodhounds some equally unknown attribute that explains how they always get their man?

## PEOPLE:

### A Matter Of Large Import

With the Arab and Israeli locked in mortal combat, the Plains des Jarras overrun by North Vietnamese and Susie Mitchell wrestling with a dread and nameless disease, the European Court of Justice spent the weekend debating whether the fannies of American turkeys should be classified as "backs and necks." Now, turkey fannies, overlooked as a rule by the general public, are very large in commercial circles. European cosmetic manufacturers, it turns out, make extensive use of the dermis in the fabrication of their smelly proboscises, and had the butts been classified "backs and necks," as some insisted, the cosmeticists would have been obliged to pay an additional import duty of 12.5 cents per kilogram. After some discussion, the European Court of Justice rendered its somewhat arbitrary and possibly libelous decision. "American turkey rumps," decided the court, "are offal." To some people, maybe, but not, we'll wager, to your average American turkey.

Travel notes from all over: Shed a tear for Alice Pollock, stay-at-home partner of British fashion designer Ossie Clark. "Ossie took me round the world," says Alice, "but I haven't been anywhere else."

ROBBED: Art Buchwald, of four suits, size 44-short and variously valued at \$550 by Buchwald and at \$25 each by the police. The theft, according to the columnist, occurred 12 days ago when the dry cleaner's delivery man left the alleged suits in the kitchen of Buchwald's Washington, D.C., home. When the Buchwalds are not at home, on Saturday, Buchwald concluded that the alleged suits were not coming back from the dry cleaner's and reported the theft to the police. Interviewed by the Washington Post, Buchwald is alleged to have said, "I'm going to change the system."

"The new system," he allegedly added, "is not to let the suits in the kitchen." BAPTIZED: In a double ceremony at Utrecht, Holland, Prince Constantine Christof Frederick, four-month-old son of Crown Princess Beatrix and Prince Claus, and Prince Bernhard, eight-week-old son of Princess Margriet and Pieter Van Vollenhoven.

BOOED: King Constantine of Greece, by a group of exiled Greeks as he arrived for baptism ceremonies, the king being godfather of Prince Constantine, III. Richard Burton, who was obliged to cancel his appearance at tonight's London showing of "Anne of the Thousand Days" before Queen Elizabeth II.



One of the more exotic of the winter's "adventures" in the Parisian "circuit" was the "Eve" by Robert Stevenson, the Oregon Welles. "Well, if you can play it, Oregon can..."

Pill talk: John Coltrane, quoted by Jerome Beatty Jr. in the Saturday Review, declares: "Everyone in favor of birth control has already been born."

—DICK BORABACK

## Tainted Victory Unsweet Success

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22 (AP).—Residents of a small west Philadelphia neighborhood who have been promised a planned state prison have their hopes dashed by a tainted victory, but success seems so sweet.

The Bureau of Correction announced it was abandoning the plan because the area is unfit for the inmates. It has too much air pollution, too many cars, and too many stores and restaurants in the neighborhood.

The plan was to build a 1,000-bed prison in the area, but the Bureau of Correction decided it was too dangerous to build there.

The plan was to build a 1,000-bed prison in the area, but the Bureau of Correction decided it was too dangerous to build there.

The plan was to build a 1,000-bed prison in the area, but the Bureau of Correction decided it was too dangerous to build there.

The plan was to build a 1,000-bed prison in the area, but the Bureau of Correction decided it was too dangerous to build there.

The plan was to build a 1,000-bed prison in the area, but the Bureau of Correction decided it was too dangerous to build there.

The plan was to build a 1,000-bed prison in the area, but the Bureau of Correction decided it was too dangerous to build there.

The plan was to build a 1,000-bed prison in the area, but the Bureau of Correction decided it was too dangerous to build there.

The plan was to build a 1,000-bed prison in the area, but the Bureau of Correction decided it was too dangerous to build there.

The plan was to build a 1,000-bed prison in the area, but the Bureau of Correction decided it was too dangerous to build there.

The plan was to build a 1,000-bed prison in the area, but the Bureau of Correction decided it was too dangerous to build there.

The plan was to build a 1,000-bed prison in the area, but the Bureau of Correction decided it was too dangerous to build there.

The plan was to build a 1,000-bed prison in the area, but the Bureau of Correction decided it was too dangerous to build there.

The plan was to build a 1,000-bed prison in the area, but the Bureau of Correction decided it was too dangerous to build there.

The plan was to build a 1,000-bed prison in the area, but the Bureau of Correction decided it was too dangerous to build there.

The plan was to build a 1,000-bed prison in the area, but the Bureau of Correction decided it was too dangerous to build there.

The plan was to build a 1,000-bed prison in the area, but the Bureau of Correction decided it was too dangerous to build there.

The plan was to build a 1,000-bed prison in the area, but the Bureau of Correction decided it was too dangerous to build there.

The plan was to build a 1,000-bed prison in the area, but the Bureau of Correction decided it was too dangerous to build there.

The plan was to build a 1,000-bed prison in the area, but the Bureau of Correction decided it was too dangerous to build there.

The plan was to build a 1,000-bed prison in the area, but the Bureau of Correction decided it was too dangerous to build there.

The plan was to build a 1,000-bed prison in the area, but the Bureau of Correction decided it was too dangerous to build there.

The plan was to build a 1,000-bed prison in the area, but the Bureau of Correction decided it was too dangerous to build there.

The plan was to build a 1,000-bed prison in the area, but the Bureau of Correction decided it was too dangerous to build there.

The plan was to build a 1,000-bed prison in the area, but the Bureau of Correction decided it was too dangerous to build there.

The plan was to build a 1,000-bed prison in the area, but the Bureau of Correction decided it was too dangerous to build there.

# CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

### SITUATIONS WANTED

SECRETARY, French, English, German, seeks temporary work. Paris 14-20-70.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, French, English, German, seeks permanent position. Paris 14-20-70.

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY, French, English, German, seeks permanent position. Paris 14-20-70.

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY, French, English, German, seeks permanent position. Paris 14-20-70.

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY, French, English, German, seeks permanent position. Paris 14-20-70.

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY, French, English, German, seeks permanent position. Paris 14-20-70.

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY, French, English, German, seeks permanent position. Paris 14-20-70.

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY, French, English, German, seeks permanent position. Paris 14-20-70.

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY, French, English, German, seeks permanent position. Paris 14-20-70.

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY, French, English, German, seeks permanent position. Paris 14-20-70.

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY, French, English, German, seeks permanent position. Paris 14-20-70.

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY, French, English, German, seeks permanent position. Paris 14-20-70.

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY, French, English, German, seeks permanent position. Paris 14-20-70.

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY, French, English, German, seeks permanent position. Paris 14-20-70.

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY, French, English, German, seeks permanent position. Paris 14-20-70.

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY, French, English, German, seeks permanent position. Paris 14-20-70.

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY, French, English, German, seeks permanent position. Paris 14-20-70.

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY, French, English, German, seeks permanent position. Paris 14-20-70.

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY, French, English, German, seeks permanent position. Paris 14-20-70.

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY, French, English, German, seeks permanent position. Paris 14-20-70.

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY, French, English, German, seeks permanent position. Paris 14-20-70.

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY, French, English, German, seeks permanent position. Paris 14-20-70.

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY, French, English, German, seeks permanent position. Paris 14-20-70.

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY, French, English, German, seeks permanent position. Paris 14-20-70.

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY, French, English, German, seeks permanent position. Paris 14-20-70.

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY, French, English, German, seeks permanent position. Paris 14-20-70.

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY, French, English, German, seeks permanent position. Paris 14-20-70.

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY, French, English, German, seeks permanent position. Paris 14-20-70.

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY, French, English, German, seeks permanent position. Paris 14-20-70.

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY, French, English, German, seeks permanent position. Paris 14-20-70.

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY, French, English, German, seeks permanent position. Paris 14-20-70.

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY, French, English, German, seeks permanent position. Paris 14-20-70.

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY, French, English, German, seeks permanent position. Paris 14-20-70.

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY, French, English, German, seeks permanent position. Paris 14-20-70.

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY, French, English, German, seeks permanent position. Paris 14-20-70.

### HELP WANTED

BURBERRY'S

SHORTHAND-TYPIST

EXPERIENCED, KNOWLEDGE ENGLISH, good salary, 13th month.

reference: 8/10 Bd. Malesherbes, Paris-16

Important Financial Company

seeks for its general manager

SECRETARY

SHORTHAND-TYPIST

French and English, French nationality, interesting salary and 13th month.

reference: 8/10 Bd. Malesherbes, Paris-16

"MILLION DOLLAR OPPORTUNITY"

President and General Manager

required immediately for new officers

real estate, finance, insurance, etc.

full details:

PERSONAL COPY TO: NEW YORK

Suite 604, Manhattan Bank Building

100 Wall Street, New York 6, N.Y.

French and English, French nationality, interesting salary and 13th month.

reference: 8/10 Bd. Malesherbes, Paris-16

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY, French, English, German, seeks permanent position. Paris 14-20-70.

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY, French, English, German, seeks permanent position. Paris 14-20-70.

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY, French, English, German, seeks permanent position. Paris 14-20-70.

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY, French, English, German, seeks permanent position. Paris 14-20-70.

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY, French, English, German, seeks permanent position. Paris 14-20-70.

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY, French, English, German, seeks permanent position. Paris 14-20-70.

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY, French, English, German, seeks permanent position. Paris 14-20-70.

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY, French, English, German, seeks permanent position. Paris 14-20-70.

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY, French, English, German, seeks permanent position. Paris 14-20-70.

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY, French, English, German, seeks permanent position. Paris 14-20-70.

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY, French, English, German, seeks permanent position. Paris 14-20-70.

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY, French, English, German, seeks permanent position. Paris 14-20-70.

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY, French, English, German, seeks permanent position. Paris 14-20-70.

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY, French, English, German, seeks permanent position. Paris 14-20-70.

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY, French, English, German, seeks permanent position. Paris 14-20-70.

### DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

HELP WANTED

BONNE A TOIT FAIRE, aimant les

bebes, expérimentée, 30/40 ans, pour

repas, 3 fois par semaine, 10h-12h.

réf: 8/10 Bd. Malesherbes, Paris-16

JEUNE COUPLE avec chat cherche valet

généraliste, expérimenté, pour Paris. Réf:

8/10 Bd. Malesherbes, Paris-16

NURSERY MAID-Mothers Assistant for

American family. Must be responsible

and experienced. Salary and 13th month.

reference: 8/10 Bd. Malesherbes, Paris-16

FREE TO TRAVEL IN HIGH SALARY

position. French nationality, 13th month.

reference: 8/10 Bd. Malesherbes, Paris-16

TO LET

REAL ESTATE

PARIS AND SUBURBS

PERMIER high floor, large furnished

3 rooms, kitchen, bath, telephone.

Ref: 8/10 Bd. Malesherbes, Paris-16

6th PLACE ST. GERMAIN, luxurious

apartment, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms,

bath, telephone, swimming pool.

Ref: 8/10 Bd. Malesherbes, Paris-16

TO LET

REAL ESTATE

PARIS AND SUBURBS

PERMIER high floor, large furnished

3 rooms, kitchen, bath, telephone.

Ref: 8/10 Bd. Malesherbes, Paris-16

6th PLACE ST. GERMAIN, luxurious

apartment, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms,

bath, telephone, swimming pool.

Ref: 8/10 Bd. Malesherbes, Paris-16